

INTIMATIONS.

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D'ARMAILHACQ	21.00	22.20
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CARNET	25.00	
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CARNET	30.90	
CHATEAU LAUZAN	42.60	
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These CLARETS are bought direct from the leading French growers. The lowest price are of exceptional value, and guaranteed to be the genuine product of the juice of the grape.

CHATEAU LA TOUR CARNET, CHATEAU LAUZAN and CHATEAU LAFITE are commended to the notice of Connoisseurs as high-class after-dinner Wines.

We guarantee our Wines and Spirits to be genuine only when bought direct from us in the Colony or from our authorised Agents at the Coast Ports.

A. S. WATSON & CO. LIMITED, THE HONGKONG DISPENSARY.

MARRIAGES.

On the 8th August, at St. Mark's Church, Englishfield, Marcus Warren Shadde, Bachelor, late of the Indian Territory and Hongkong, to Miss Josephine Isabella, daughter of the Rev. H. Savory, Rector of Englishfield, Berks.

On the 9th September, at Trinity Cathedral, Shanghai, by the Rev. H. C. Hodges, Frederick Thomas, of Dublin and Tientsin, to Temperance Wade, of Falmouth, England.

The Daily Press.

HONGKONG OFFICE: 14, DES VEXES ROAD CL.
LONDON OFFICE: 131, FLEET STREET, E.C.

HONGKONG, 14th September, 1901.

The question of the stability of buildings in Hongkong, which has been brought so prominently before our notice in consequence of the disastrous collapse in Cochrane Street, the most terrible in a long series of accidents of a similar nature, is one of such vital importance to the Colony that it must not be allowed to drop out of sight until another catastrophe re-awakens public interest. We have reason to believe that the authorities are giving the matter their most serious consideration, the result of which, it is to be hoped, will be to bring about a radical change in the state of affairs with regard to building and building-inspection in Hongkong. Among the local architects the opinion is strongly held that some system of registration should be instituted, similar to that which is demanded in the case of medical practitioners. This would at least secure the employment of qualified architects only, as membership of some institution would probably be made a *sine qua non* for practice. In such a case no plan could be submitted to or passed by the Public Works Department unless prepared by registered architects. As matters stand at present, men who have a slight acquaintance with the routine of an architect's office, and are just competent to devise plans meeting the requirements of the Building Ordinance, may submit such plans to the Department. The introduction of compulsory qualification and registration would prevent such men from practising and doing the work of really qualified architects, an end which is obviously desirable.

At present plans are constantly drawn by architects and others for owners who have no intention of employing or paying for any supervision, the plans being simply handed over to a Chinese contractor to carry out. A grave abuse, also, undoubtedly, lies in the fact that any Chinese draughtsman, employed in the office of an architect, who can draw up a plan

fulfilling the requirements of the Building Ordinance, can send it in to the Public Works Department, get it passed, and then hand it over to some unprincipled native building contractor. Here the responsibility of the draughtsman appears to end, and the building is practically at the mercy of the contractor, who does not employ any competent European overseer to see that the plans are adequately carried out. Most of us know the ways of the Chinese "No. 1" man; architects in particular have reason to know them. It was but quite recently that, in erecting a building according to the plan submitted, the contractor did not hesitate to shift the position of the windows and in so doing to destroy the building's stability. Such an occurrence should be rendered absolutely impossible.

It may be taken for granted that buildings here collapse almost entirely owing to the lack of proper supervision during their construction, and the question therefore becomes: Should the Government employ a large staff of building-inspectors to inspect houses, etc., in the course of erection, especially those built under Chinese supervision only? Or should all building operations be under the supervision of properly qualified architects? We believe that we are justified in saying that the latter course is that which is universally adopted at home. Here in Hongkong the plan seems the only feasible one, for such an enormous inspecting staff as we can boast of would have its time fully occupied were it only to examine old buildings now in a threatening condition, of which there are multitudes in the Colony. How could this staff be expected to do such work properly and also to see that the requirements of the Building Ordinance are carried out in the new buildings being run up all over the Colony? For instance, how can it even secure obedience to section 10 of Ordinance No. 25 of 1891? This runs as follows:—

"Every wall constructed of brick, stone, or other hard and incombustible substance, shall be solid across its entire thickness, and shall be properly bonded and substantially put together with good lime-mortar or cement-mortar, and except where specially permitted in this Ordinance, no part of such wall shall be thicker than any part underneath it, and all cross-walls and return walls shall be properly bonded into the main walls. Sound black bricks may be exclusively used in the wall of the two uppermost stories, but not in the wall of the other stories without the approval of the Surveyor-General."

The carrying out of buildings under qualified architects would ensure the observance of the terms of such a section and indeed that the whole Building Ordinance was in the main fairly worked to, while a moderate staff of Government Inspectors would be able to see that it was obeyed. It is also clear, however, that in the Chinese jerry-built houses of which we have many examples in the Colony, the above section was disregarded. Nor are the materials used in such houses such as are required. Bricks of imperfectly baked mud and lime of an inferior quality are freely employed, and were the result other than what it is, there would be good grounds for surprise. And yet in all such cases there can be no doubt that the plans submitted to the Public Works Department were in order. A lot of work is involved in connection with this submission of plans, and the supervision on paper, the inspection of the site, etc., occupy much time. All this work, however, may be said to be thrown away by the fact that the plans once passed, an unscrupulous owner sets to work to run up the building as cheaply as possible, taking the risk of a prosecution in event of an accident. In this he is encouraged by the impunity which has been the lot of his predecessors. The Government can no longer afford to neglect this question, and as every architect and engineer of repute in the Colony is in favour of reform in the matter of building control, there is every reason why we should expect in the near future to see vigorous action taken to remove the stigma at present attaching to Hongkong on account of the inferior construction and inadequate inspection of its buildings.

The French mail of the 10th ult. was delivered in London on the 11th inst.

There will be a practice, under Interport Match conditions, of the Hongkong Rifle Association to-day at 2.45 p.m.

It is reported that the Colonial Veterinary Surgeon, Mr. C. V. Ladds, has resigned his post. Mr. Ladds has suffered much from illness lately, but it is to be hoped that his decision is not final, for he has done excellent service in the Colony.

Copies of "Scrutator's" two pamphlets on the Sanitary Condition of Hongkong, have been bound in one volume in half-leather and are on sale at Messrs. Kelly & Walsh, Ltd. and Messrs. Brewer & Co., price \$1.50.

To-morrow (Sunday) the Parades of Hongkong will celebrate their *Pakiki* or New Year. This will be the first day of the year 1271 Anno Yedjird of the Sassanian line. We express our best wishes for a happy and prosperous New Year to all Parades in the Far East.

The Italian cruiser *Stromboli* left for Italy yesterday.

During the 24 hours ending at noon yesterday there were reported two fresh cases of plague and 2 deaths (Chinese).

According to the *Ostendische Lloyd*, Governor Yunn Shikai has issued orders to collect a poll tax of 30 cents per head throughout the province of Shantung in order to provide for his part of the money for the war indemnity.

In the recent interport match between the Foochow and Shanghai Gun Clubs, the former won the cup by 5 points, grasping 72 birds against Shanghai 67. The Ballistite Cup presented by Messrs. Nobel, was shot for by the members of the Shanghai Gun Club on the 8th inst. and won by Mr. W. N. Fleming.

A marriage will shortly take place, between the Rev. Roland Allen, chaplain to the Bishop of North China, youngest son of the late Rev. Charles Fletcher Allen and author of *The Siege of the Peking Legations* lately reviewed in these columns, and Mary Beatrice, elder daughter of the late Admiral Sir John Waller Tarleton, K.C.B.

According to a despatch from Colon, Consul-General Gudgeon has publicly announced that the Chinese are entitled to the protection of the United States Consulate. He says that this course is prompted by the acts of violence committed against the Chinese in the recent raid along the line of railway. Mr. Gudgeon expresses the hope that their rights as foreigners will be respected in the future.

The *L. & C. Express* of the 16th ult. says:—The important question of the Hongkong Dockyard was dealt with in a somewhat casual manner in a debate on the Naval Works Bill in the House of Commons. It was decided that it is not to be transferred to the mainland, there being strong strategic objection to such a change, which those who are conversant with Hongkong will not fail to appreciate.

With reference to the reported retirement from office of Viceroy Lin Kung-yi of the Liangjiang provinces, enquiries made amongst those closely connected with the Viceroy who are present residing in Shanghai fail to confirm the news. It may therefore be conjectured that for the next two years at any rate, there is no likelihood of H. E.'s resigning the Ningpo Viceroyship so long as H. E. is in good health.

In our report of the case in the Land Court yesterday we omitted the last two paragraphs of Mr. Rommie's evidence. They were as follows:—Witness had spent some money on the island which for grazing purposes he valued at \$10,000, for any special purpose more. He had never had an offer for the island. He could not fix and never had named a price for the island. By the Court—As far as he knew the island is not required as a fort. He had never heard so, and he had not seen it in the local papers.

It is reported that large numbers of Chinese mules have been purchased and shipped to India for transport purposes, and it will be interesting to see if this experiment will meet with the success which it deserves. The animals are said to be of a stamp superior to those locally obtainable, and if it is found that they can stand the climate, as there is no reason to doubt they will, it would seem that this new field may turn out to be of the utmost importance to India, in precisely the same way as the Australian market has been in the matter of cavalry mounts.

The death is announced of Rear-Admiral John Hugh Bainbridge, at Bergen, in Norway, on the 10th ult. Entering the Navy in March, 1859, he first saw service in China, where he was present on the staff of Admiral Sir Lewis T. Jones on board the *Clover*, gunboat, at the taking of the Taku forts, 1860, for which he obtained the China medal, Taku clasp. He also served in the naval brigade against the Taiping rebels, near Shanghai, in 1861-62, taking part in 14 actions, including the capture of Kaiding, where he was with the storming party, Taimpo, and Chienlin.

M. Yugovitch, Chief Engineer on the Manchurian Railway, has drawn up a project for constructing a line of railway from Tashkent to Peking. Such a line would bring Peking into direct railroad communication with European Russia by way of Orenburg. At the same time, it is reported that an understanding has been arrived at between the Russian and Chinese Governments with regard to constructing a railway from Khabarovsk to Peking, but that no formal treaty for that purpose has as yet been signed. The management of this projected railway will be in the hands of the Russo-Chinese Bank.

Mr. Tan Jink Kim, of Singapore, and his son, now on a visit to England, were well received at the Colonial Office last month. Mr. Kim is a noted man in the Straits Settlements and has figured prominently on the Singapore Council. He has told a *Daily Mail* representative that he was particularly grateful to the Government for the manner in which they had rendered him every assistance in the business with which he has been engaged, which embraces several questions relating to Singapore public affairs. "The Straits-born Chinese," said Mr. Kim, "are British subjects. We can't say much one way or the other about affairs in China or China's future, for, to tell the truth, we are less interested in China than we are in British Colonies." When asked if he was a reformer, Mr. Kim threw up both hands and heartily disclaimed any sympathy with the reform propaganda in China. "Kang Yu Wei," he said, "has done more harm than good in China."

The following appointment has been made at the Admiralty:—Captain R. W. White, to the *Ocean*, to date 29th August.

When Prince Henri d'Orleans fell ill, says *Temps*, he had just sent to Paris a preliminary communication on his journey. This account of his last work is entitled *Notes on an Excursion from Kratie to Nha-Trang Across the Province of Darlak*. It is dated Sam-biang, June 14.

Admiral De Figue de Jaqueiras died on 12th inst. at his residence, near Grasse. He became captain in 1865, and acted as Chief of Staff of Admiral La Grandiere in Cochinchina. An Agricultural Committee having been formed at Saigon, he became its President, and organised the first Cochinchina Exhibition.

A Hamburg correspondent has had a long talk with two officers of Count von Waldersee's staff, just after their return from China. Both were enthusiastic in praise of the English troops in China, and were of opinion that our men are wonderfully disciplined and useful to any emergency. One officer said: "Your Tommy Atkins is always a gentleman and a man of the world. I never imagined such good feeling between officers and men was possible." The German officers seemed impressed by the fine British artillery work, the genuine patriotism of the Indian troops, and the extraordinary hardness of the naval brigade. "We are only amateurs at the game," said one, "and we are obliged to drill like children." Great cordiality, the Germans state, existed between the English and German troops.

A rather significant reflection is made upon the British military rifle, the Lee-Metford, in a formal report by a well-known French expert, Captain de Montbrison. The Captain suggested, for the purpose of testing, a standard which was approved by a number of other experts. The result is that it is now alleged that there are only three worse rifles in use in Europe than the Lee-Metford. Our rifle is, in fact, placed twelfth on the list. The Dutch and Roumanian rifles, both of the Mauser type, tie for the first position. The Spanish rifle comes third on the list, the Italian fifth, the Russian sixth, the German eighth, while the Turkish is tenth. As an indication of the unimpaired character of the tests, it should be stated that the French experts only voted their own weapon, the Lebel, slightly superior to the Lee-Metford.

A considerable portion of the German newspapers as we have already recorded, express displeasure at the tone of Count von Waldersee's speeches, which are condemned for their frequency and aggressive nature, and in particular at the Count's assertion that, whereas the names of the other nations had sunk, that of Germany had risen. The *National Zeitung* remarks:—"Not all the generals of the Austrian war of 1866 and the Franco-Prussian war put together spoke so much in public as Count von Waldersee has done upon an insignificant Chinese campaign." The journal hopes that Count von Waldersee's speeches are over, for no one can wish any more. The *Volkszeitung*, referring to the decoration which the Tsar of Russia has conferred on the Field-Marshal, says that the Order of St. Andrew with brilliant and crossed swords has only twice previously been awarded.

On the 6th inst. at Singapore, Acting Police Inspector P. McNamara (who was arrested in Hongkong, it will be remembered) was brought up on a charge of desertion from the force by having unlawfully absented himself from duty on the 26th of July last, with the intention of not returning to the same. The defendant was undefended and entered a plea of guilty. On being asked if he had anything to say, he said that about the time he absented himself he was in great trouble of mind owing to having received bad news of his family at home, and this caused him to give way to drink. He had no intention to desert. He was the only support of his mother and three sisters. He had served the Government in the Army and Police for fourteen years. During the whole time he had been in the force he had never been an hour absent from duty. He added that he was an acting inspector, and it was a very unlikely thing that a man in his senses would throw up such a post. Mr. Cusack, Acting Inspector General of Police, said he did not wish to press the case. He wished for a light penalty—merely as an example. The defendant was sentenced to a month's simple imprisonment.

Professor Nordenfjeld, whose death was reported from Stockholm last month, was one of the most indefatigable of Arctic explorers in his day, and may be termed the Napoleon of the last generation. He performed more than one feat which still remains unique in Polar work. Perhaps his greatest achievement was the discovery of the North-East Passage. He was the first to sail out of Atlantic waters into the estuary of the Yenisei, and he demonstrated the commercial value of this adventure in the following year by introducing the first shipload of sealbone merchandise into Siberia. And in 1878 he crowned his mastery of this coast by taking the *Vega* round Cape Thuleysky to Japan, for which he received an appropriate reward, being appointed a Commander of the Swedish Order of the "North Star." His later years were spent in collecting the vast mass of scientific facts he had collected with his own eyes and hands. Of the books describing his principal Expeditions, the most important are the *Voyage of the Vega*, the *Second Swedish Expedition to Greenland*, the *Early History of Cartography*, *Periphras*, &c. To the last he continued to take an active interest in Polar exploration, though his attention lately, as was natural, had been directed to an Antarctic voyage. He was a bold explorer and well-trained man of science who has left an imperishable name in the annals of Arctic travel.

TELEGRAMS.

"DAILY PRESS" SERVICE.

[FROM OUR CORRESPONDENTS.]

THE ATTEMPT ON PRESIDENT MCKINLEY.

LONDON, 13th September, 1.35 p.m.

UNSATISFACTORY BULLETIN.

This morning's bulletin is unsatisfactory. President critically ill. It is unofficially announced that President McKinley is critically ill.

THE CRISIS IN CHINA.

SHANGHAI, 13th September, 7.44 p.m.

FOREIGN GARRISONS AT SHANGHAI.

Viceroy Liu Kung-yi is urging the withdrawal of the foreign garrisons from Shanghai, as their presence stops the settlement of affairs.

THE SHANSI TROUBLES.

The arrangement of the Shansi missionary troubles was proceeding most satisfactorily, when suddenly some native officials raised a serious difficulty. This presages fresh serious troubles.

GENERAL RICHARDSON GOES TO INDIA.

General Richardson returns to India to-morrow on the transport *Sumatra*. His departure is much regretted.

LONDON, 12th September, 4.15 p.m.

OPERATION OF THE NEW TARIFF.

It is officially stated that the new Tariff comes into operation on the 7th November. Only merchandise despatched before the 7th inst. will be admitted on the present basis. Duties will be *ad valorem* pending conversion.

GENERAL NEWS.

LONDON, 12th September, 4.15 p.m.

INTERNATIONAL AMENITIES AT DANTZIG.

The cordiality of the Imperial meeting at Dantzig has been emphasised by the bestowal of many high decorations.

MONEY MARKET.

Consols are quoted at 49 15/16. The rate for weekly advances on the loan market ranges between 1 1/2 and 1 3/4 per cent. Japanese New Loan Bonds stand at 276.

REUTERS SERVICE.

LONDON, 11th September.

THE WOUNDED PRESIDENT.

The bulletin issued at 10.30 yesterday evening says the President's condition is unchanged. The healing of the stomach wound is delayed by irritation caused by a fragment of the patient's coat, which the bullet carried beneath the skin. When this is removed, no complications are to be feared.

LONDON, 11th September.

PRESIDENT STILL IMPROVING.

President McKinley's progress continues excellent.

THE TSAR AT DANTZIG.

The Tsar has arrived at Dantzig.

THE ST. LOUIS.

The following is the result of the race for the St. Louis Stakes:—

Doyle	1
Volodyoski	2
Reynolds	3

SUCCESSFUL OPERATIONS IN SOUTH AFRICA.

Lord Methuen successfully engaged Commandants Vanderhorst and Delarey, driving them from strong positions.

Colonel Craib, overwhelmed one hundred Boers, killing Vandermerwe, Commandant Scheepers' principal lieutenant.

CORRESPONDENCE.

[We do not hold ourselves responsible for the opinions expressed by our correspondents.]

WEIHAIWEI'S PROSPECTS.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "DAILY PRESS."

SIR,—I read with deep interest this morning your leading article re Weihaiwei. In every way I most cordially agree with "A Resident" and endorse all his views. I am well aware that a certain number of high naval and military authorities, also politicians, oppose our permanent occupation of the island and the strengthening of Weihaiwei. These oppose it for one reason only—Money. But most of the able, patriotic and thinking naval officers who have studied the subject are much in favour of Weihaiwei. Its advantages are numerous:—

1. Climate very good.
2. Capabilities of defence and strengthening excellent.
3. Easy and cheapness by which breakwaters could be built, so as to form an excellent harbour.
4. Easy by which dredging operations could be carried on. Mostly mud to dredge.
5. It would make an excellent base from which to act.
6. Last, but not least, it is a first-class training ground for our large fleet at home.

A dock should be commenced there forthwith, and the breakwaters and dredging operations proceeded with.

I have not touched on politics, our relations with foreign Powers, &c. but Germany would go with us, I feel sure. Arrangements could be made to run a railway straight from Peking, through German territory to Weihaiwei, having a station at a base and then going on to a great extent with that impracticable and poisonous place Taku, which is now used as a base—Yenai, etc.

B. N.

POLICE COURT.

Friday 13th September.

BEFORE MR. BARNARD.

THEFT OF BELLS AND JEWELLERY.
Ba Tai Hi, wife of Chai Yee, contractor of Cross Lane, went to Yau-mat, and when she returned found her house broken open and stolen clothing, and jewelry to the value of \$900 missing. Suspecting her neighbour, the owner of the floor she lived on, she charged him with theft of the missing articles.

Mr. Grist appeared for the defence, and Inspector Collett prosecuted.

Complainant being sworn, said:—I went to Yau-mat on the 8th inst. I asked defendant and his wife, because of the floor I live on, who stop in the cubicle next to mine, to watch my door while I was away. They were the only ones left in the house. They told me there was no danger of anyone entering my room without their seeing it. When I returned I found my door open, and my jewelry and clothing missing. Upon examination I found all my jewelry and jewelry to the value of \$800 missing.

The next witness called was the complainant's mother-in-law. She stated that she well remembered the day in question, when her daughter-in-law had lost a lot of articles. On the 7th inst. she went to visit her daughter-in-law. She tried to find a chicken which she escaped her and was taken to the defendant's room without any effort. She charged the chicken from under defendant's bed with a stick. As she pulled the stick back, she also pulled out a hen-wrapping from under the bed. Her daughter-in-law recognized the hen-wrapping as her property.

After a short argument by Mr. Grist, the Court decided that no evidence had been adduced to prove that defendant actually committed the theft. The case was accordingly dismissed.

UNLAWFULLY MAKING BOAT EAST.

Lim Lim' Ku and another were charged with unlawfully making their boats east to the ss. *Thames* while she was under way.

They were fined \$5 each.

CASES OF THEFT.

Man Wong stole from a countryman, of his the sum of \$11 on the 11th inst. and was given three weeks' hard labour.

Li Chai, a fisherman, stole from his master, Captain Patterson, of the ss. *Valde de Donce*, a gold watch and chain with gold pendant.

Accused was given two months' hard labour.

BEFORE MR. KEMP.

DISORDERLY BEHAVIOUR.

F. D. Crow appeared before his Worship to answer the charge of behaving in a disorderly manner in the Consular clerk's office on the 10th inst.

Mr. Barlow, of Messrs. Deacon and Hastings, appeared for the defendant, and stated that his client had decided to plead guilty.

His Worship sentenced defendant to pay a fine of \$25, and to be placed under \$100 bond to keep the peace for six months.

DRUNK, DISORDERLY AND ASSAULTING.

Gilbert Gilchrist was charged by P.C. Chas. Aris, No. 97, firstly with being drunk and disorderly, and secondly with assaulting him while in the execution of his duty. P.C. Aris deposed to having seen defendant standing in a public place, in an intoxicated condition and using his language. When he told him to move on, defendant kicked him on the stomach. It was only with great trouble that he and another constable managed to take defendant to the police station.

Accused was fined \$5 or seven days in the first court, and \$25 or six months' hard labour on the second.

CASES OF THEFT.

La Kwong, a soothsayer, unlawfully and without permission panned the ss. *Yan King* Victoria Harbour, and during his panning stole around the deck, a four-hundred dollar gold watch, P.C. Aris deposed to having seen defendant standing in a public place, in an intoxicated condition and using his language. When he told him to move on, defendant kicked him on the stomach. It was only with great trouble that he and another constable managed to take defendant to the police station.

Accused was fined \$5 or seven days in the first court, and \$25 or six months' hard labour on the second.

PACIFIC COAST TRADE WITH THE EAST.

Mr. F. C. Bellows, U.S. Consul General at Yokohama, reporting on American trade with the Orient, makes the following remarks on the commerce of the Pacific Coast:—

The foreign trade of the United States with Asiatic countries is increasing more rapidly than that with any other part of the world, and with our handicap of distance from the Asiatic seaboard, we have been able to compete with European countries for China and Japan. The American economist must solve the problem of the Pacific routes to the westward and thence to the Far East. Here again he is met by another difficulty in the fact that the carrying charges from New York to Shanghai on the Suez Canal would not transport the goods from the Atlantic to the Pacific seaboard, and it is evident that improving the Pacific coast route is the means of making our trade with the Pacific Coast profitable.

It is certainly true that the Pacific is the natural coast highway to Asiatic countries, and that the Pacific coast possesses by reason of its position, there should be no question of its ability to support every other region in Asiatic commerce in raw materials and manufactured products. I have seen in a Yokohama newspaper a list of butter, wheat, and other goods from the Pacific Coast, but the price was too high for local consumption, and the goods were sent to America.

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TO LET.

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N^O. 26, WYNDHAM STREET.Apply to—
C. F. DE CARVALHO.
Hongkong, 31st August, 1901. [2220]

TO LET.

1ST, 2ND and 3RD FLOORS of No. 35, QUEEN'S ROAD CENTRAL, next to Messrs. LANE, CRAWFORD & Co., now nearing completion. Suitable for Offices.
Apply to—
WING CHEONG.
Nos. 1 & 3, D'Aguiar Street.
Hongkong, 31st August, 1901. [2218]

TO LET.

N^O. 1 to 8, WILD BELL, WANCHAI ROAD.
Apply to—
SANG KEE.
288, Des Vaux Road Central.
Hongkong, 16th August, 1901. [2204]

TO LET.

N^O. 1, STEWART TERRACE, the PEAK.
Apply to—
THE HONGKONG LAND INVESTMENT AND AGENCY CO., LD.
Hongkong, 17th July, 1901. [1799]

TO LET FURNISHED.

"BANGOUR" Mount Kellett, the Peak, from about end of October to end of April next. Tennis Court.
Apply to—
V. A. CESAR HAWKINS.
Hongkong, 13th September, 1901. [2340]

TO LET.

A SPACIOUS GODOWN, well built of Brick and Stone, at WANCHAI, MATHEW STREET.
Apply to—
CARLOWITZ & CO.,
Sales Office.
Hongkong, 10th September, 1901. [2302]

TO LET.

TO LET AT KOWLOON, From 1st October.
Apply to—
CARLOWITZ & CO.,
Sales Office.
Hongkong, 10th September, 1901. [2302]

TO LET.

HOUSES Nos. 9 & 11, SALISBURY AVENUE, furnished or unfurnished. Very healthy locality.
Apply to the—
OCCUPIERS OF THE HOUSES.
Hongkong, 10th September, 1901. [2305]

TO LET.

GODOWN, No. 5A, DUDDELL STREET.
Apply to—
THE HONGKONG LAND INVESTMENT AND AGENCY CO., LD.
Hongkong, 14th July, 1901. [1692]

TO LET.

HOUSE No. 1, BEACONSFIELD ARCADE, facing Parade Ground. OFFICES and ROOMS on 2nd Floor in Beaconfield Arcade.
For Particulars, apply to—
TURNER & CO.
Hongkong, 7th September, 1901. [2326]

TO LET.

THE GODOWN in WEST POINT (Kowloon) known as Feather Factory, now occupied by the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Co., Ltd.
For Particulars, apply to—
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MORRIS OF CHINA,

BY
FERGUS HUME

(Author of "The Mystery of the Hanson Club," &c.).

(Continued)

For the next month the Morrises were busy getting into their new house—not this time in the street of a Thousand Blessings, but in a more fashionable neighbourhood, near the Gate of the Yellow and Imperial Dragon. Ethel collected treasures; gifts poured in from Morris's friends; the house was becoming, as he told his wife, quite a curiosity shop. One day when he got back to find her found her in a state of great alarm, pale and trembling.

"What's the matter?" gasped Jim.

For answer she drew him into another room, and there, propped against the wall, was the same cedar coffin, upon which poor Li-Tao had spent her hoarded cash many years before.

"I don't know where it came from," said Ethel. "I was out all morning with Mrs. Sorrenson. Then he came back, and he was dead."

"They know, but they won't say," muttered Jim, for he was well acquainted with the secretive ways of Chinese women. "Shove it out into the yard, Ethel."

"Jim, I hope it doesn't mean anything—any harm to you."

"No, my dear, your head is full of Irish devilry and moonlighting—this is not the equivalent of the death of a head and cross-bones of the West. It is simply a gift from some friend who wishes you well. A coffin, you know, is the most acceptable present one Chinaman can make another. They think we look upon it in the same light."

She shuddered. "It's horrid," she cried. "I shan't be able to sleep with that thing in the house. Have you any idea who sent it?"

"No, my dear girl. How should I?" said Jim, but he knew very well that Li-Tao must have bribed some of the servants to bring it in. She was evidently determined that he should rest in it. "And I don't suppose she has gone to Tientsin after all," thought he. "I only hope she won't come to the house herself."

But his fears were groundless. Li-Tao made no sign; and as months went by Jim got over his fright. And the coffin was presented to Wong Wen, the cook, who was overjoyed at so rich a gift. Henceforth it stayed in the kitchen; and Wong Wen burnt gilt paper over it to the envy of the other servants. Ethel got used to the sight of it, and the matter passed out of their minds. The more so as they had an anxious time ahead.

This arose out of the activities of the Dowager Empress who deposed the Emperor, played general post with the mandarins, and flitted all round with the Powers. Jim, on his part, aggravated the position so far as he was concerned by allowing his wife to visit a school-friend, who was married to an interpreter connected with the French Legation at Peking. Barnes came post haste to remonstrate.

"Don't let her go, Jim," he urged. "If you do, you'll never see her again."

Jim laughed at this, and so did Ethel. The journey was decided upon, and Jim himself took his wife to Peking; found that the people at the Legation pool-poached the idea of danger as he did; and left her there for a three months' visit.

Barnes shrugged his shoulders, and held his tongue. He had done his best; he could only wait till the expected catastrophe put an end to the trouble. But the storm broke at last. Inland a band of anti-foreign fanatics calling themselves Boxers, untrained such white people as crossed their path; moved on to Peking, and overturned the city. The Empress Dowager found she had raised a spirit she could not control, and joined hands with Prince Tuan to save the dynasty. The Powers expressed surprise that their meddling had produced this natural result, and issued protests which the Chinese disregarded.

Then came the news that Peking was occupied by the Boxers, and that the Legations were in a state of siege. Jim was nearly crazy. He would have gone to the capital himself, but he was advised that it would be worse than useless; it would only mean death to him. The city was filled with a mob of yellow devils clamouring for the blood of the white men and women who were shut up in the Legations. There was nothing left for Jim to do but sit tight at Shanghai, and pray that God would protect his wife.

Then came news of the murder of Admiral Seymour's force.

Then one day, Jim, with haggard face and red eyes, came to Barnes. "It's all over—she is dead," he cried, and dropped exhausted into a seat.

Barnes had received the news of the fall of the Legations some hours before; but he had not told Jim, knowing that he would hear it soon enough. In the face of the terrible news he could offer no comfort; the two men sat looking at one another with haggard eyes.

"How had she died?" that was in the mind of each.

A week later Jim learned the details; and from no less a person than Li-Tao. She appeared suddenly in his drawing-room, a mere shadow of her former self. He stared at this ghost of his wife, came from the grave to reproach him; but she said nothing. She too was silent; seated on a stool, she gazed at him with a stony face. Then she gave a scornful little laugh, and repeated the proverb with which she had left him some months before: "Huan Chiu tiao se fu er!" said Li-Tao. And her laugh was no pleasant to hear.

"My God!" cried Jim, and rose in his seat.

"Yes," said she, without her usual flowery compliment. "You do well to call on your good foreign devil! He may be kinder to her than the Boxers were, but she died very bravely."

Jim put out a shaking hand, as if to ward off the speech. "Li-Tao, what do you know?—how did you—"

"I was in Peking," she explained, without moving a muscle. "She was there, my lord. I went to see her."

"And you told her—"

"That you had sent me to get her out of Peking, and back again to Shanghai. Oh, no, I said nothing of myself, your oldest wife—why should I? She would not have come, had she known. 'Hui' with a little laugh. 'I was clever—I went as your messenger, and she came with me.'"

"With you?" Jim had a ray of hope, "then you have saved her!"

"Oh no; why should I save a foreign devil woman? I love my country—I got her to come with me before the Boxers came, and with me she went to Tientsin. There I hid her till the people ran. Li-Tao's almond eyes dwelt on the agonised face of the white man. "Then I put her into the streets," she chuckled.

Jim's hair rose, his tongue clove to the roof of his mouth; but he could say nothing. He could only gaze at this dead in dumb horror. This was not the timid Li-Tao he had known

of yore—the Chinese butterfly he had loved and deserted. He forgot that Li-Tao had been living amongst her own people, and that her racial instincts had developed. She spoke coolly and coldly like a true Chinese, dwelling on every word, and gloating over the agony she was inflicting. "I'm laughing," she said softly, "that was the way she died. Slipped into a thousand pieces—and I looked on."

Jim's face turned a dead grey, and he fumbled for the revolver he always carried. "You betrayed her," he said in muffled tones.

Li-Tao nodded. "I put her into the street, and the people killed her in that way. She called on you when she died—I looked." She never completed her sentence, for Jim shot her through the breast, and watched her topple over into a limp heap. She gasped and struggled, her eyes closed. Then she opened them again, and as she looked into Jim's face of stone, a lovely smile passed over her features. "You are mine now," she gasped, "in the next—ow—ow," and with a cough she died.

It was getting towards evening, and the servants were gossiping in the bazaar. No one was in the house but Jim; so his last act of vengeance was known only to himself. He looked at the corpse, and smiled grimly as he thought of the offering he had made to Ethel's name. Then he put away the revolver, and decided to dispose of the body before the servants returned. No one should know of the woman's death—not even Barnes.

But how to get rid of the evidence? Then he remembered the cedar coffin; and again the grim smile crept round his mouth at the thought that Li-Tao would be buried in a shell of her own purchasing. So he brought it into the drawing-room, and in a few minutes what remained of Li-Tao was packed away and pegged down. Then he dug a grave in the summer house at the end of the garden, and dropped the coffin into it. He covered it up, and spread over the carpet which always lay there. All this was done with method and exactness. But when he got back to the house he was seized with a fit of hysteria. He sobbed and cried for Ethel, for himself, and he mingled his tears with curses for the devil Li-Tao who had slain his darling. It never occurred to him that his sin alone was responsible for the catastrophe.

That evening Wong Wen was informed that the coffin had been shipped to Hongkong for the burial of a white man who had died of cholera. And as he received a sum double the price of the coffin, Wong Wen chose to believe this story, and bought himself a finer coffin, all-black lacquer and gilded dragons. No one had any suspicions. And Jim felt that he had avenged Ethel—buried away his early sin, and went about with a fresh one on his conscience.

Two days later Barnes sent a note to Jim asking him to call at his house. His friend received him in the most cheerful manner. "Go into the next room and thank God!" he said with emotion.

Jim grumbled, but he went into the next room. The sun blinds were down, but in the twilight he saw a woman. For a moment his heart stood still; the next it was beating violently, for he was holding Ethel in his arms, and she was sobbing and kissing him. But in the midst of it all he found himself wondering why Li-Tao had told him so monstrous a lie. He would not have killed her but for that. Then it flashed across him that she had planned it all. But still it puzzled him.

"You wonder how I escaped, dear," said Ethel at last. "It was thanks to you."

"Thanks to me?" cried Jim feeling more bewildered than ever.

"Yes—the woman you sent—Li-Tao you know. Just before the trouble she came to Peking, and saw me at the Embassy. At first I felt angry. But she showed me a letter you had written—I have it here!" He took the scrap of paper with a groan. It was a note he had written to Li-Tao once when she was visiting a relative in Hangchow, and had stayed longer than she had intended. "Come back, darling," it read. The man groaned again as he thought of the use to which Li-Tao had put that five-year-old letter.

"Well," went on Ethel, "Li-Tao proved that there would be a rising, and I told her—Madame Dumas about it, but she and her husband only laughed. However I was quite bent on coming back to you; only I wondered why you had not written a longer letter. At all events," she continued, "I packed up my box, and went to Tientsin with Li-Tao. She hid me in a house there while the city went mad for the blood of the foreigners. I was terribly afraid, Jim; but Li-Tao kept up my spirits by telling me she would bring me safely back to you."

"How did she get you away?" enquired Barnes.

"She disguised me as an old man with a long white beard and a Chinese dress. And as I could not speak the language, she said that I was dumb. So I went down the Pei-ho as her sick father. No one saw me for more than a moment. I wanted to come to you as soon as we got to Hangzhou; but Li-Tao insisted that I should stay with a friend of hers—who lived by the water side—until I was released."

"And what became of her?" asked Barnes.

"She went back to Tientsin. I wanted her to stay and let Jim think her, but she said it was not necessary. I wanted to kiss her when she went, but she would not let me. It was very strange," Ethel went on reflectively, "but with all her kindness I don't think she really liked me. Well, I stayed with the friend till she brought me here two hours ago—then Mr. Barnes sent for you and—that's all, I think—that's all."

"Yes," said Jim mechanically, "that's all."

Then after a pause, Barnes, Ethel shall not stay in this country of devils. But she leaves for England tonight—she shall go by it."

"What?" cried Ethel, "and leave you. No!"

"Yes," he insisted, "I shall not be comfortable until you go. And what's more you must not come back to our house, for I do not trust the servants."

"But Jim—"

"You must," said her husband, and after some argument she submitted. Jim saw her off, promising to follow in a month. When the boat had steamed away into the darkness Barnes touched his friend's arm. "Now," said he, "perhaps you will tell me what all this means."

Jim took him to the house near the Gate of the Imperial and Yellow Dragon, and told him all that he had to tell. And he showed him Li-Tao's grave. Barnes heard the story in silence.

"I understand," he said with a nod, "she was quite determined that you should kill her, and so she chose that way. But I don't wonder you shot her; I should have done it myself. All the same I should keep it quiet if I were you. She is supposed to have gone back to Tientsin—your wife has no suspicion—so it's all right."

"Save for me?"

"I don't think you are to blame, Morris. Any white man would have done the same thing. And I am sure she died happy in the belief that you would be here in the next world."

"Tell me then why she should have saved Ethel?"

Barnes shrugged his shoulders. "I don't pretend to explain the Chinese character," said he. "I suppose she was convinced that whether Ethel lived or died, it would make no difference

to her; so she was quite willing for her to live. It was certainly strange; but Li-Tao was a Chinese and a woman—both mysterious." Barnes paused a moment, then looked up suddenly. "You sent away your wife to punish yourself?" he asked.

Jim nodded. "I will never see her again," said he. "I love her more than my life, and so—"

"Whether Morris of China will keep his word remains to be seen. But he is still in Shanghai, and he seems likely to remain there. He lives in the house where he buried Li-Tao—partly for his own safety, and partly as an additional punishment. And Li-Tao is supposed to be in Tientsin."

And so after all Li-Tao was buried in her own coffin. Which goes to prove that what we call fate can be ironical as well as cruel.

[THE END.]

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SAN FRANCISCO VIA AMOY, SHANGHAI, &c.	AMERICA MARU	Jap. str.	2 m.		TOYO KISEN KAISHA	On 17th inst., at Noon.
SAN FRANCISCO VIA SHANGHAI, &c.	CITY OF PEKING	Amr. str.	2 m.		O. & O. S. S. Co.	On 24th inst.
SAN FRANCISCO VIA AMOY, SHANGHAI, &c.	CARLEIGH CITY	Brit. str.	2 m.		BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE	On or about 17th inst.
AUSTRALIAN PORTS	ROSETTA MARU	Jap. str.	2 m.	N. Tate	NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA	On 27th inst., at 4 p.m.
AUSTRALIAN PORTS	ALBIE	Brit. str.	2 m.	St. John George	GIBB, LIVINGSTON & CO.	On 27th Oct., at Noon.
YOKOHAMA & KOBE	KONIGSBERG	Ger. str.	2 m.	Christiansen	HAMBURG-AMERIKA LINIE	To-day, at 5 p.m.
YOKOHAMA & KOBE	CHINGTU	Brit. str.	2 m.	Mitts	BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE	On 19th inst., P.M.
YOKOHAMA & KOBE	TRIESTE	Amr. str.	2 m.	W. Bainbridge	NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA	On 27th inst., at Daylight.
YOKOHAMA & KOBE	INABA MARU	Jap. str.	2 m.	Bindloss	SHEWAN, TOMES & CO.	On 17th inst., at Noon.
YOKOHAMA & KOBE	RADONSHIRE	Brit. str.	2 m.	A. E. Moses	NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA	On 20th inst., at Noon.
NAGASAKI, KOBE & YOKOHAMA	YAMATA MARU	Jap. str.	2 m.	Bichbaum	BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE	On 23rd inst.
NAGASAKI, KOBE & YOKOHAMA	KWEIYANG	Brit. str.	2 m.	J. Chellaw, R.N.R.	SIEMSEN & CO.	To-day.
TIENSTIN	FLANDRIA	Ger. str.	2 m.	A. L. Valentini	P. & O. S. N. Co.	On 20th inst.
SHANGHAI	PALAWAN	Brit. str.	2 m.	W. Hayward, R.N.R.	BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE	On or about 27th inst.
SHANGHAI	WHAMPOA	Brit. str.	2 m.	K. Suzuki	P. & O. S. N. Co.	On or about 21st inst.
SHANGHAI	CEYLON	Brit. str.	2 m.	T. Ogata	MITSUI BUSSAN KAISHA	On 18th inst.
YOKOHAMA VIA SHANGHAI & KOBE	MAIZURU MARU	Jap. str.	2 m.	Pasmore	MITSUI BUSSAN KAISHA	On 25th inst., at Daylight.
ANPING VIA SWATOW & AMOY	ANPING MARU	Jap. str.	2 m.		DOUGLAS LAFFRAK & CO.	To-morrow.
FOUCHOW VIA SWATOW & AMOY	HAJIN MARU	Jap. str.	2 m.		BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE	To-day, at 3 p.m.
TAMUI VIA SWATOW & AMOY	WONGING	Brit. str.	2 m.		BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE	To-day.
SWATOW, AMOY & TAMSUI	SUNGKIANG	Brit. str.	2 m.		BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE	On 17th inst.
SWATOW & SHANGHAI	KAIFONG	Brit. str.	2 m.		BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE	To-day.
MANILA & CEBU	ABRATON APCAR	Brit. str.	1 m.	E. Fey	DAVID SASSOON, SONS & CO.	To-morrow, at Daylight.
SINGAPORE, PENANG & CALCUTTA						

SHIPPING.

ARRIVALS.
Sept. 13, CANTON, British str., 1,110, D. F. F. Lawrence, Shanghai 10th Sept. General.—JARDINE, MATHESON & CO.
Sept. 13, ELITA NOSTRA, German str., 1,161, H. Braun, Canton 13th Sept., General.—E. A. TRADING CO.
Sept. 13, HAIMUN, British str., 636, Wm. Passmore, Swatow 13th September, General.—DODWELL & CO. LAFRAK & CO.
Sept. 13, HONGKONG, French steamer, 738, J. Punnier, Hoihow 12th Sept., Rice and Pigs.—A. R. MARTY.
Sept. 13, ORSTEN, British str., 2,999, T. Peters, Kutchinotzu 9th September, Ballast.—BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE.
Sept. 13, PEGAWAN, British str., 4,686, J. Chellaw, R.N.R. London via Bombay 3rd August and Singapore 10th Sept., Mails and General.—P. & O. S. N. Co.
Sept. 13, PARRAMATTA, British str., 2,854, E. T. Cook, R.N.R. Shanghai 10th Sept. Mails and General.—P. & O. S. N. Co.
Sept. 13, TAISSAN, British str., 1,544, Bradley, Canton 13th Sept. General.—JARDINE, MATHESON & CO.

CLEARANCES.

At THE HARBOR MASTER'S OFFICE.
13th September.
Aperade, German str., for Haiphong.
Brievaz, French ship, for San Francisco.
Corinthia, Austrian str., for Shanghai.
Fanning, British str., for Singapore.
Hino Maru, Japanese str., for Fuzuki.
Hoihow, French str., for Hoihow.
Hong Bee, British str., for Amoy.
Hille Maru, Japanese str., for Singapore.
Orestes, British str., for Singapore.
Skerryvore, British str., for Saigon.
Yuewang, British str., for Manila.

DEPARTURES.

13th September.
AWA MARU, Japanese str., for Yokohama.
BRISBEN, French ship, for San Francisco.
CORINTHIA, Austrian str., for Shanghai.
CAUSANG, British str., for Singapore.
HINO MARU, Japanese str., for Fuzuki.
HOIHOW, French str., for Hoihow.
HONG BEE, British str., for Amoy.
INDRAVELLI, British str., for Mojil.
JACOB DIEDERICHSEN, Ger. str., for Hoihow.
LUCIA, Austrian str., for Saigon.
MEXICAN PRINCE, British str., for Singapore.
MIKE MARU, Japanese str., for Bombay.
PAN, Belgian str., for Saigon.
STROMBOLI, Italian str., for Rome.
YUEWANG, British str., for Manila.

VESSELS IN DOCK.

13th September.
KOWLOON DOCKS.—Canton River, Victoria, Georges Valentine, Zaphir, Eleono, Changshu, America Mith, Lalauna.
COSMOPOLEITAN DOCK.—Lampoon.

SHIPPING REPORTS.

The British steamer Canton, from Shanghai 10th Sept., had fine weather throughout.
The British steamer Orestes, from Kutchinotzu 9th Sept., had fresh north and northerly wind throughout to Breaker Point; then light easterly wind and calm to port.
The British steamer Haimun, from Swatow 12th Sept., had light variable winds, smooth sea and cloudy, overcast weather. Vessels in Swatow.—Strs. Yikang, Wong, Sishun and Tamsui.

VESSELS ON THE BERTH

POSTPONEMENT.

DOUGLAS STEAMSHIP COMPANY, LIMITED.

FOR SWATOW, AMOY AND TAMSUI.

THE Company's Steamship.

"HAIMUN,"

Captain Passmore, will be despatched for the above ports TO-DAY, the 14th inst., at 3 p.m.

For Freight or Passage, apply to

DOUGLAS LAFFRAK & CO.,

General Managers.

Hongkong, 12th September, 1901. [2334]

VESSELS ON THE BERTH

THE PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL

STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.

STEAM FOR STRAITS, CEYLON, AUSTRALIA, INDIA, ADEN, EGYPT, MEDITERRANEAN PORTS.

P. L. Y. M. C. H. A. D. LONDON.

THROUGH BILLS OF LADING ISSUED FOR BATAVIA, PERSIAN GULF, CONTINENTAL AND AMERICAN PORTS.

THE Steamship

"PARRAMATTA."

Captain R. T. Cook, R.N.R., carrying His Majesty's Mails, will be despatched from this for Bombay, on SATURDAY, the 14th September, at Noon, taking passengers and cargo for the above ports.

Silk and Valuable, all cargo for France, and Tea for London (under arrangement) will be transhipped at Colombo into a steamer proceeding direct to Marseilles and London; other cargo for London, &c., will be conveyed via Bombay with transshipment.

Parcels will be received at this Office until 4 p.m. the day before sailing. The contents and value of all packages are required.

Shippers are particularly requested to note the terms and conditions of the Company's Bills of Lading.

For further particulars, apply to

H. A. RITCHIE,

Superintendent.

Hongkong, 2nd September, 1901. [1]

FOR YOKOHAMA AND KOBE

THE N.D.L. Steamship

"KONIGSBERG."

Captain Christiansen, will be despatched for the above ports TO-DAY, the 14th inst., at 5 p.m.

This steamer has superior accommodation for First and Second Class Passengers and carries a Doctor and a Stewardess.

For Freight or Passage, apply to

HAMBURG-AMERIKA LINIE,

Hongkong Office.

Hongkong, 12th September, 1901. [2336]

FOR SINGAPORE, PENANG AND CALCUTTA.

THE Steamship

"ARRATON APCAR."

Captain E. Fey, will be despatched for the above ports TO-MORROW, the 15th inst., at DAYLIGHT.

For Freight or Passage, apply to

DAVID SASSOON, SONS & CO.,

Agents.

Hongkong, 12th September, 1901. [2331]

THE OSAKA SHOSHEN KAISHA, LIMITED.

FOR TAMSUI VIA SWATOW AND AMOY.

THE Company's Steamship

"DAIJIN MARU."

Captain T. Ogata, will be despatched for the above ports TO-MORROW, the 15th inst.

For Freight or Passage, apply to

THE MITSUI BUSSAN KAISHA,

Agents.

Hongkong, 9th September, 1901. [17]

FOR NEW YORK VIA SUEZ CANAL.

THE H. A. L. Steamship

"ARAGONIA."

Captain Forst, is now ready to receive cargo for the above port, and will be despatched TO-MORROW, the 15th inst., at 11 a.m.

For further particulars, apply to

HAMBURG-AMERIKA LINIE,

Hongkong Office.

Queen's Buildings No. 1.

Hongkong, 7th September, 1901. [2334]

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL

STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.

FOR STEAMERS TO SAIL ON

REMARKS.

SHANGHAI { PALAWAN } 4 p.m., 14th { Freight or Passage.

LONDON, &c. { PARRAMATTA } Noon, 14th { See Special Advertisement.

LONDON { BOMBAY } About 21st { Freight or Passage.

YOKOHAMA VIA SHANGHAI, AND KOBE { CEYLON } About 21st { Freight or Passage.

SHANGHAI { BENGAL } About 27th { Freight or Passage.

For Further Particulars, apply to

H. A. RITCHIE,

Superintendent.

Hongkong, 13th September, 1901.

CANADIAN PACIFIC RAILWAY CO.'S

ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIP LINE.

THE FAST ROUTE BETWEEN CHINA, JAPAN, AND EUROPE, VIA CANADA

AND THE UNITED STATES.

CALLING AT SHANGHAI, NAGASAKI, KOBE, YOKOHAMA AND VICTORIA, B.C.

SAFETY. SPEED. PUNCTUALITY.

"Empress" Twin Screw Steamships—6,000 Tons—10,000 Horse Power—Speed 19 knots.

SAVING THREE TO SEVEN DAYS ACROSS THE PACIFIC.

PROPOSED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG.

(SUBJECT TO ALTERATION).

"EMPEROR OF JAPAN" Comdr. H. Pybus, R.N.R. WEDNESDAY, 25th Sept. 1901

"EMPEROR OF CHINA" Comdr. R. Archibald, R.N.R. WEDNESDAY, 23rd Oct. 1901

"TARTAR" 4,425 Tons Comdr. E. Beatham, R.N.R. WEDNESDAY, 4th Nov. 1901

"EMPEROR OF INDIA" Comdr. O. P. Marshall, R.N.R. WEDNESDAY, 20th Nov. 1901

"ATHENIAN" 3,882 Tons, Capt. H. Mowatt WEDNESDAY, 4th Dec. 1901

The magnificent TWIN-SCREW STEAMSHIPS of this Line pass through the famous

INDIAN SEA OF JAPAN, and usually make the voyage YOKOHAMA to VAN

COUVER (B.C.) in 12 DAYS, saving THREE DAYS to a WEEK in the Trans-Pacific journey,

and make connection at Vancouver with the PALATIAL TRAINS of the CANADIAN

PACIFIC RAILWAY, which cross the Continent FROM THE PACIFIC

TO THE ATLANTIC WITHOUT CHANGE. Close contact is made at Montreal, Quebec,

Halifax, New York and Boston with all Trans-Atlantic Lines, which passengers to Great

Britain and the Continent are given choice of.

Passengers Booked through to all principal points and AROUND THE WORLD. Return

tickets to various points at reduced rates, Good for 4, 6, 9, and 12 months.

SPECIAL RATES (First class only) granted to Missionaries, Members of the Naval

Military, Diplomatic, and Civil Services, and to European Officials in the Service of China and

Japan Governments.

The attractive features of this Company's route enhance its PALATIAL STEAMSHIPS,

(second to none in the World), the LUXURANCE OF ITS TRANS-CONTINENTAL

TRAINS (the Company having received the highest award for same at recent Chicago World

Exhibition), and the diversity of MAGNIFICENT MOUNTAIN AND LAKE SCENERY

through which the Railway passes.

THE DINING CARS and MOUNTAIN HOTELS of this route are owned and operated

by the Company, and their appointments and Cuisine are unexcelled.

SPECIAL EXTRA SERVICE.

The Company's Steamships "TARTAR" and "ATHENIAN" have now been placed

on the Line between CHINA and JAPAN PORTS and VANCOUVER, as additional sailings,

taking Cargo and Passengers for all points in CANADA and the UNITED STATES.

In addition to the excellent First Saloon Passenger accommodation, the "ATHENIAN"

takes 2nd Cabin Passengers with accommodation unequalled on the Pacific, also Stowage.

The "TARTAR" takes First Class and Stowage Passengers only. The run is usually

made between YOKOHAMA and VANCOUVER in 14 Days.

For further information, Maps, Guides, Books, Rates of Passage and Freight, apply to

D. E. BROWN, General Agent,

Pedlar's Street. [10]

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA

(THE JAPAN MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY).

PROJECTED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG—SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.

STEAMERS.	DESTINATIONS.	SAILING DATES.
RIOJUN MARU O. Ohno	{ VICTORIA, B.C. and SEATTLE, U.S.A. via SHANGHAI, MOJIL, KOBE and YOKOHAMA	{ MONDAY, 16th Sept. at 4 P.M.
TAMBA MARU J. W. Wale	{ MARSEILLES, LONDON, and ANTWERP, via SINGAPORE, PENANG, COLOMBO & PORT SAID	{ FRIDAY, 20th Sept. at DAYLIGHT.
YAWATA MARU A. E. Moses	{ NAGASAKI, KOBE and YOKO- HAMA	{ FRIDAY, 20th Sept. at NOON.
INARA MARU W. Bainbridge	{ KOBE and YOKOHAMA.	{ FRIDAY, 27th Sept. at DAYLIGHT.
ROSETTA MARU N. Tate	{ SYDNEY and MELBOURNE, via MANILA, THURSDAY ISLAND, TOWNSVILLE and BRISBANE	{ FRIDAY, 27th Sept. at 4 P.M.

